

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAN,"	2,365 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN,"	2,338 "	" H. I. Black.
"FATSHAN,"	2,260 "	" C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN,"	1,995 "	" B. Branch.
"HEUNGSHAN,"	1,998 "	" K. D. Thomas.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5.30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SU-AN,"	1,651 tons	Captain W. A. Valentia.
"SU-TAI,"	1,651 "	" G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	1,995 tons	Captain R. Ramsay.
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Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	1,588 tons	Captain S. Bell Smith.
"NANNING,"	1,569 "	" Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Managers, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel, Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1907.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU,"	1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN,"	1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Sundays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station). Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co. For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

Hotel.

KOWLOON HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation. The only First-Class Hotel in Kowloon. Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony. Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells. Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Telephone Address: "CHEP" HONGKONG. Telephone No. 14.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine. Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury. Billiards and Bowling Alleys. Moderate Terms and No Extras. Modern Management.

O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Ladders of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 108, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Snotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

For STEAMERS To SAIL

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, "YORCK" About WEDNESDAY, the 4th Dec., 1907.

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, "PRINCESS ALICE" WEDNESDAY, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, Capt. G. Roll, Noon, 4th Dec., 1907.

MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS- "PRINCE SIGISMUND" THURSDAY, BANE, SYDNEY and MEL- Capt. D. Lenz, 5 P.M., 5th Dec., 1907.

BOURNE.....

KUDAT and SANDAKAN "BORNEO" Middle of Dec., 1907.

EXTRA STEAMER.

EUROPE VIA PORTS OF CALL "SACHSEN" About WEDNESDAY, Capt. Woltemas, 25th Dec., 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1907.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	On or about	Will leave for	Expected on or about
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half Dec.	JAPAN	First half Dec.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Dec.	JAVA PORTS	First half Dec.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half Dec.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Dec.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	First half Jan.	JAVA PORTS	First half Jan.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half Jan.	JAPAN	First half Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half Jan.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Jan.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consults free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1907.

LIONS IN THE PATH.

The man-eaters of Tsavo and Other East African Adventures, by Lieut. Colonel J. H. Patterson, D.S.O., with a foreword by Frederick Courtenay Selous, London, Macmillan, 7s. 6d. net.

There is in the *Daily Chronicle* an excellent notice, interspersed with striking quotations from the above book which describes the deadly duel between the man-eating lions that for a time paralysed the construction of the Uganda railway, and the engineers who were responsible for the execution of the work and the protection of the coolies from the terrible attacks of these formidable monsters. Evidently a book for all men who know anything of the big game shooting in the Tropics to buy and read. We have not seen the book, but the samples in the notice will be found quite exciting reading.

It proceeds thus:—

From the time of Herodotus until to-day lion stories innumerable have been told and written. But no lion story I have ever heard, or read, equals in its long-sustained and dramatic interest the story of the Tsavo man-eaters as told by Colonel Patterson.

So says Mr. Selous, himself a "mighty hunter," so said President Roosevelt, another good man with the gun; and so say we. Why, here were two African lions which, going one better than the lions that stopped the rebuilding of Samaria, "held up" a British Imperial Railway. It was a stern drama between man and the red-fanged beast, a duel to the death, and it is told with becoming simplicity and directness.

TERRORS OF THE NIGHT.

Colonel Patterson was an engineer, engaged on the construction of the Uganda Railway, we go with him to Tsavo, a hundred and thirty miles inland, which "had just then been reached by railroad." The making of the Uganda Railway was a fine bit of work, and what Colonel Patterson has to say about that is very interesting, but it is his incident lion hunt that captures us in these pages:

Two most voracious and insatiable man-eating lions appeared upon the scene, and for over nine months waged an intermittent warfare against the railway and all those connected with it in the vicinity of Tsavo. This culminated in a perfect reign of terror in December 1898, when they actually succeeded in bringing the railway works to a complete standstill for about three weeks.

On a morning soon after his arrival Colonel Patterson was roused and told that one of his "jemadars," a fine powerful Sikh, named Ungan Singh, had been seized in his tent by a lion during the night, dragged off and eaten. A bad-fellow of the "jemadar" actually witnessed the occurrence.

He graphically described how, at about midnight, the lion suddenly put its head in at the open tent door and seized Ungan Singh—who happened to be nearest—by the throat. The unfortunate fellow cried out "Choro!"—"Let go!"—and threw his arms round the lion's neck. The next moment he was gone and his panic-stricken companions lay helpless, forced to listen to the terrible struggle which took place outside.

HUNTER AND HUNTED.

Colonel Patterson, arming himself, went on the track of that lion, and so began this struggle between a human mind and iron courage on the one side, and animal craft and daring on the other. Sometimes Colonel Patterson had the co-operation of other officers and officials, but the "deaths" fell to himself and his inflexible purpose. Think of the situation:

In the whole of my life I have never experienced anything more shaking than to hear the deep roars of those dreadful monsters growing gradually nearer and nearer and to know that someone or other of us was doomed to be their victim before morning dawned. Once they reached the vicinity of the camps the roars completely ceased and we knew that they were stalking for their prey. Shouts would then pass from camp to camp. "Khabar, dar, chiecoo, shaitan aia" ("Beware, brothers, the devil is coming") but the warning cries would prove of no avail and sooner or later agonising shrieks would break the silence, and another man would be missing from the roll-call next morning.

There were many Indian coolies employed on the railway, and the tactics of the man-eaters seemed to be to break into a different camp each night.

They almost appeared, too, to have an extraordinary and uncanny faculty of finding out our plans beforehand, so that no matter in how likely or how tempting a spot we lay in wait for them they invariably avoided that particular place and seized their victim for the night from some other camp.

"NEAR SHAVES" AND AN ORDEAL.

The man-eaters went away for a time, but returned, and were more murderous than ever—so daring that the coolies thought them raised a hospital tent of sick men, one lion got out of the trap into which he had been lured, and generally they had the place in a fine state of dismay when Colonel Patterson's luck—which in a hunter's sense had been bad—at last brought him into effective touch with his enemies. "Narrow shaves" do not count in this story—such "narrow shaves" as when one of the lions charged a wagon wherein the Colonel and his friend, the doctor, were waiting to ambush for when, later, there was a close shot and the rifle missed fire.

Now we come to the night when Colonel Patterson, seated on a plank, lashed to the top of four shaky poles, twelve feet high, awaited events. A "deep, long-drawn sigh in the bushes" and then—

Matters quickly took an unexpected turn. The hunter became the hunted; and instead of either making off or coming for the bait prepared for him, the lion began stealthily to stalk him. For about two hours he horrified me by slowly creeping round and round my crazy structure, gradually edging his way nearer and nearer.

When would the beast jump? Colonel Patterson confesses that he felt a little "creepy," especially when an owl flew flap against him—it might have been the lion from behind—but he kept his head and his nerve—and won!

I could but lay me out as he croaked among the whitish undergrowth; but I saw enough for my purpose, and before he could come nearer I took careful aim and pulled the trigger. The sound of the shot was at once followed by a most terrific roar, and then I could hear him leaping about in all directions.

ONE AND ANOTHER.

So closed the life of man-eater number one, a huge lion measuring nine feet nine from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail.

But man-eater number two was left to fight another day, and that battle commenced thus: The ground was fairly open round our tent, with only a small bush every here and there, and from our position it was a most fascinating sight to watch this great brute stealing stealthily round us, taking advantage of every bit of cover as he came. His skill showed that he was an old hand at the terrible game of man-hunting; so I determined to run no undue risk of losing him this time. I accordingly waited until he got quite close—about twenty yards away—and then fired my 303 at his chest.

The wounded lion turned and made off with great long bounds, but when daylight came his "spoor" was found and he was brought to bay in a thicket. He made a game fight for it, but Colonel Patterson conquered, and after that Tsavo and the railway workers had peace.

It may be remembered that the affair was alluded to in the House of Lords by the late Lord Salisbury as illustrating the difficulties encountered in constructing the Uganda Railway; and here is the full adventure told by the hero of it—a surpassing lion story, stranger than fiction.

For Sale.

KUHN & KOMOR'S

ART CURIOS STORE

will be RE-OPENED on the 7th inst., at No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD (under Courthouse Hotel),

AND

A CLEARANCE SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES will be held to the END OF THIS MONTH.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907. [885]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

H. R. T. MANN'S RAHTJENS' GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES,

&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH

WHISKY, &c.

BERRY KIND OF

SHIRTS STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1907. [164]

SWATOW DRAWN WORK

COMPANY,

38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of

HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE

LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.,

all of the best quality;

ALSO

SWATOW BEST PEWTER-WARE.

CANTON EMBROIDERY AND CHINESE

LACES.

all from the best French patterns.

HONGKONG AND SWATOW.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. [828]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals, by Kieck, Jordan, Jobert, Velpeux and others, combines all the virtues of a powerful medicine of the kind, and is entirely without harm to the patient.

THERAPION NO. 1

Incurably shortness of breath, asthma, all kinds of chronic, especially suppurative, diseases, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious disease. Indispensable in the treatment of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind. It will be found most efficacious in affording prompt relief to those who are afflicted with these diseases.

THERAPION NO. 2

Incurably shortness of breath, asthma, all kinds of chronic, especially suppurative, diseases, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious disease. Indispensable in the treatment of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind. It will be found most efficacious in affording prompt relief to those who are afflicted with these diseases.

THERAPION NO. 3

Incurably shortness of breath, asthma, all kinds of chronic, especially suppurative, diseases, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious disease. Indispensable in the treatment of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind. It will be found most efficacious in affording prompt relief to those who are afflicted with these diseases.

THERAPION

Incurably shortness of breath, asthma, all kinds of chronic, especially suppurative, diseases, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious disease. Indispensable in the treatment of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind. It will be found most efficacious in affording prompt relief to those who are afflicted with these diseases.

Sole Agent for Hongkong, 10th April, 1907.

Intimations.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.,
Outfitters, Milliners,
Furnishers,
Des Voeux Road,
HONGKONG.

EYES RIGHT!

**N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.**

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.
 Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repair. Spectacles for all requirements.
 Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight",—free.
 LONDON. CALCUTTA. SHANGHAI.
 31, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 39, Bealick Street. 366, Nanjing Road.
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1904.

and LIQUERS.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1907.

PABST BREWING COMPANY,
MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK
BY
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

Anticipation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARET.

	per case.	per case.
	1 doz. qts.	6 doz. pils.
St. ESTEPHE	\$ 7.50	\$ 8.50
St. JULIEN	9.00	10.00
LA ROSE	12.00	13.00
CHATEAU HAUT BRION		
LARRIVET	18.00	20.00
CHATEAU MOUTON		
D'ARMAILHACQ	22.00	24.00
CHATEAU PONTET		
CANET	25.00	
CHATEAU LA TOUT		
CARNET	30.00	
CHATEAU RAUZAN	44.00	
CHATEAU LAFITE	50.00	

OUR CLARETS, including the lowest priced, are of EXCEPTIONAL VALUE, and GUARANTEED to be the Genuine Product of the Juice of the Grape.

CLARETS from the celebrated Chateaux above mentioned are well known to connoisseurs to need no comment, and we can confidently recommend them as MATURE and in FINE CONDITION.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1907. [31]

MARRIAGE.

HOPE-HOOPER.—On 27th November, 1907, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, assisted by Rev. G. Seale, Chaplain to H.M. Forces, Lieut. JOHN AMSON HOPE, Royal Garrison Artillery, son of Major-General J. E. Hope, Royal Artillery, Henley-on-Thames, to CHRISTINE JESSIE SHELTON, elder daughter of A. Shelton Hooper, Rougemont, Hongkong. [1033]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1907.

A SANITARY BOARD MARES NUSZ.

As the result of the repeated assertions made at the Sanitary Board that the efforts of the members to secure the health of the community, at the same time causing the least possible inconvenience to the ratepayers, were in many cases nullified by the action of the Governor-in-Council in refusing to adopt the recommendations of the Board, it was generally accepted as a fact that the members had a grievance, of sorts. And no doubt when a particularly eloquent individual desired that some modification in the requirements of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance should be made in his particular case, it was easy to quieten him by explaining that so far as the Board was concerned everything had been done to meet his wishes but the remorseless Governor-in-Council would have none of it. The Governor-in-Council was an excellent bogey to set up. There are hundreds of people who talk of the Governor-in-Council as glibly as they would refer to the constitution of their own household, yet it is extremely questionable if they could define even a section of its functions or give the names of those who form it. So that when the self-made builder complained that it was unreasonable to require that petting demands should be carried into effect in accordance with the exact letter of the law, it was a simple matter to hold up the Governor-in-Council to obloquy. Probably there are not a few ratepayers who regard the Governor-in-Council as a sort of Council of Ten, or some such secret conclave, whose own interests are kept paramount. Be that as it may, Mr. Lau Chu-pak performed a useful service to the community when he called for a return showing (a) The number of the Board's recommendations which have been accepted or refused by the Governor-in-Council from January 1, 1907, and (b) where the recommendations were refused, whether the Board decided differently from what the Building Authority or the Medical Officer of Health advised. From what we can gather from the trend of the discussion, Mr. Lau Chu-pak was somewhat surprised to learn the answer to his inquiry. The Secretary's reply was—(a) The total

recommendations relative to sections 175, 188, 153, etc., since January 1, number 176. (b) Recommendations refused by the Governor-in-Council. (c) Still under consideration by the Government. The fact that the Governor-in-Council sanctioned the recommendations of the Sanitary Board in 170 cases out of 176, and that two are still in the indefinite stage, is proof positive that there is not the slightest antagonism on the part of the supreme or revising authority to the labours of the Sanitary Board. Yet Mr. Lau Chu-pak wrote:—"The Board's recent recommendations have been refused in almost every case, and as the Board has no power to grant applications for exemption or modification such applications should in future be forwarded direct to the Government. As things go at the present, personally I think it simply a waste of valuable time in discussing and making recommendations on them." How he hopes to sustain his argument that the Board should cease to deliberate on matters essentially of a domestic character in face of the official and undisputed figures in the return it is impossible to conceive. Even supposing that the two cases still under consideration are rejected, against the recommendation of the Board, surely the fact that over 95 per cent. of the recommendations are endorsed by the Governor-in-Council amply warrants the Board in continuing their work of discussing the applications to which Mr. Lau Chu-pak refers. And to suggest that because rather less than 5 per cent. of the recommendations are refused, the Board is simply wasting its "valuable time in discussing and making recommendations on the applications" is to say, in the words of the Houyhnhnms, "the thing that is not." None of the other members of the Board seems disposed to endorse the views of Mr. Lau Chu-pak. It is highly probable that should the Board refuse to perform its duties as laid down in the Ordinance, simply because a few recommendations presented to the Governor-in-Council had not been endorsed, the Governor-in-Council had not been endorsed, the Government might find it necessary to curtail the functions of the Board in other directions. It is not suggested that the Sanitary Board is invested with any very marked degree of authority at the present time, but at all events it is perfectly plain that its proposals receive full consideration at the hands of the Governor-in-Council, and the will of the Board is usually that of the higher body. As Mr. Hewett said: "It would be a very retrograde step to adopt Mr. Lau Chu-pak's proposal simply because the Government in a few isolated cases has not adopted the decision of the majority of the Board." Apparently, the originator of the proposal hopes to bring up the matter at some future meeting, but we fancy that if he gives the matter a little further thought he will arrive at the conclusion that he has discovered a mare's nest.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY.

The significance of the small paragraphs which appear from week to week in our columns concerning the output and sales of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's coal from the Company's fields may not have been as apparent to the general reader as it proved to those who closely watched the figures and were immediately interested in the working of the largest undertaking wherein British capital is invested in North China. Readers of our editorial columns must have been long aware of the sanguine views we have held even at the most critical stage of the company's existence, as to the immediate and future prospects of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company. Those views were neither hastily formed nor too optimistically entertained. They were the views based upon a careful perusal and close study of the history, political as well as commercial, of the company from its very inception, when it passed as a purely Chinese undertaking into the hands of British financiers, who constituted it a British company under the laws of Great Britain. We need not at this time enter into any recapitulation of the political wrestling for the control of this prosperous company. It is now a matter of history, although more may yet be heard as to the claims put forward by Cheng Yen Mao on behalf of the former Chinese owners. That this aspect of the question as affecting the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company should be settled once and for all most of the shareholders and the well-wishers of the company would, without a doubt, like to see brought about as soon as possible, for there are a timid few who may feel a certain hesitancy even as to the undoubted stability of the undertaking as a purely British concern, so long as the repeated claims of Cheng Yen Mao crop up at intermittent intervals. However, that is a matter which, as already reported, the Eastern manager, Major Nathan, has gone into and, we believe, he has proceeded to London in order to consult with his board of directors with a view to a settlement of those claims, even although the company is advised that the Chinese have none in point of law. We now come to the immediate purport of the present article, which is a review of the com-

pany's position as presented to the shareholders by the chairman at the annual meeting, which was held in London last month. The net profits which have been derived by the company during the year 1906, constitute the record since the establishment of the undertaking and enabled the directors to pay a 50 per cent. increase in dividend over that of the preceding year. This satisfactory result is not alone what the company has been capable of showing, for additional profits have been earned after an expenditure on capital account of £1,100,000 has been made on an electrical installation at the mines, which will enormously increase the output both at Tongshan and Linzi, at a considerable reduction in the prime cost of labour. We say reduction in the prime cost of labour advisedly, for it must not be inferred that by the addition of the labour-saving appliances and devices the item of expenditure on coolie labour is in any way diminished. In fact, it is shown to be just the other way. From a few hundred coolies who have been hitherto employed in prospecting and other works on the extensive fields of the company, the roll-call, we believe, has recently been augmented, until the number has increased to over a thousand native labourers who are daily engaged at the works in connection with the undertaking. And this payroll does not by any means seem to have reached its maximum limits. The output of coal itself was increased by 25 per cent. in the year under review as compared with 1905-6, and we are told by the chairman that the general manager estimates that the output for the current year will be increased by another advance of 25 per cent., making the estimated total for the current year 1,200,000 tons. So that within three years the mines have increased their productive value to the stockholders by 50 per cent. Yet on the assets side of the account we see that the directors have not, as some Far Eastern undertakings have recently done in Hongkong and elsewhere, thought of watering the capital of the company to any undue extent, for the figures representing the purchase value of the company's undertaking, £1,037,821, stand in the balance sheet as on the day when the undertaking was taken over six years ago. These figures are a sufficient indication of the enormous value of the enterprise to its owners, and when we take into consideration the importance of the port of Ching Wang Tao to the company, and also the fact that it owns every inch of ground comprised within the territory held under lease from the Chinese Government, and add to that the fact which is owned and controlled by the company we present to our readers a combination of assets which is not only large in its capital value but still greater in its prospective worth. We have seen it critically remarked that to protect their own fleet of steamers the authorities at Ching Wang Tao maintain a tariff which acts preferentially in favour of the "Ping" boats as against liners belonging to foreign or even British companies. That there is little in such criticism is fairly obvious from the remarks of the chairman at the last meeting of shareholders. He said: "The trade of the port increased steadily; several of the largest shipping firms in China had established themselves there, the visits of large ocean-going steamers were becoming more frequent, and the advantages offered by the Ching Wang Tao route to Tientsin, as compared with the route via Yulu, were being more and more appreciated." By the ocean-going steamers, we believe the chairman referred to such important lines as those operated by the Hamburg Amerika Linie and the Chargeurs Reunis, whose boats call at regular and stated intervals at Ching Wang Tao. Indeed, the opinion is entertained by some of those whose views are entitled to some consideration that Ching Wang Tao, being as it is, ice-free throughout the year, promises to become the port of Northern China, and that it will attain its highest degree of prosperity at the cost of the well-established and older port of Tientsin. We have no opinion of our own to offer on this point, but considering the energy which has been applied towards the development of the port of Ching Wang Tao and to induce visits by regular ocean liners of the more important steamship companies, there is little doubt that, whatever may be the comparative merits of the two ports, Ching Wang Tao bids fair to rival its elder competitor. Optimistic as we are of the future prospects of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, we are not unmindful of the fact that to-day it does not hold the position of monopolist in the matter of coal production in China within the carboniferous area of the Empire. One factor, however, operates entirely in its favour, and it is a factor of no mean importance. That is, that whatever its production there is a ready market, even at the mouth of the mines, for its enormous output, and the price of the coal, although somewhat inferior in quality to those of other companies, makes it of paying value to its constituents; and as industries promise to develop in China there can be little doubt that the supply will be made equal to the demands upon the resources of the company.

A PICKED JUNK.

LEGALITY OF ITS SALE.

His Honour Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz (Puisne Judge) gave his reserved decision at the Supreme Court, this afternoon, in the action in which Ip Tung Nin, a salt fish dealer, residing at 21, Hillier Street, brought a claim against Kwong Tse Hing, of Shau-ki-wan, for delivery up of the San Kwun Cheung junk, now lying in Shau-ki-wan Bay, the property of the plaintiff, and wrongly detained by the defendant. In the alternative plaintiff claimed \$5,000 damages.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, of Messrs. Deacons and Bowley, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and J. Grist, being for the defendant.

Prior to giving his decision in the case, his Honour said that he had decided to give a written judgment in this matter for two reasons—there might be an appeal, or no appeal. The case was one which had never before been decided in the Colony and for this reason he wanted his decision to be placed on record.

In giving judgment his Lordship said:—The facts as I find them in this case are as follows:—The plaintiff, Ip Tung Nin, is a salt fish dealer carrying on business at Chak Po Village, Yeung Kong district, province of Kwang Tung. He was the owner of two fishing junks which went out as usual to fish in company on the 9th of the 17th moon (August 17, this year). One of these junks, in respect of which this claim is brought, had a crew of eight men, including the master—Kong Luk. When at sea, at about 3 a.m. next morning (18th August), the vessel was boarded by armed pirates who overpowered the crew and forced them into the hold taking possession of her and navigating her to Ko Lau—an uninhabited spot on the Chinese coast. Here the crew were put on shore at about 3 p.m. on the 12th day of the 7th moon (August 20th). The pirates then sailed off with the vessel and the boat in which they had come aboard the crew made their way home by land, arriving at Chak Po on the 20th of the moon (August 28th) where they reported to the owner. The plaintiff had in fact received the news of the piracy of this vessel on the 11th of the moon (August 19th) from the junk which had been her consort. On August 20th he reported to the local authorities. On September 9th he went in company with the master to Kowloon, thence to Macao and thence came to Hongkong where on September 24th he found the missing vessel at anchor at Shau-ki-wan, and reported to the Harbour police. The delivery up of the junk was demanded by plaintiff's solicitor, but defendant was only willing to comply on being satisfied by the plaintiff's solicitor and on receiving from plaintiff the amount of the purchase money with interest and all his expenses. This action was then commenced.

The defendant, Kwong Tse Hing, is a Taoist priest living at Shau-ki-wan. He has there a paper business and he also deals in junks which he buys for re-sale. On the 2nd of September he saw the vessel, in respect of which he is now sued, at anchor at Shau-ki-wan, twenty or thirty ching from the shore, with a bamboo cross conspicuously exhibited on the port side. This is the customary manner at Shau-ki-wan of giving notice that a junk is for sale. Having inspected the vessel he entered into negotiations for her purchase with one Kwan Shing, alias O'Kwan, the apparent owner, who produced to him his Hongkong licence as a fishing junk which was regular and in order. The 9th September having been agreed as the date for the completion of the purchase the defendant put an advertisement in the form of Exhibit 2, in three Chinese newspapers and this advertisement remained in those papers from the 4th to the 9th day of September. Finally, the purchase was completed on September 9th in the office of defendant's solicitors—Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist—a bill of sale being executed and the sum of \$500 being paid over as purchase money. In my opinion the plaintiff has established that the junk, the subject of this claim, is the vessel, of the possession of which he was forcibly deprived by an act of piracy on the morning of the 18th August. It cannot be maintained that he has in any way so conducted himself as to make it inequitable for him to assert his claim of ownership. It was urged by Mr. Grist that had the plaintiff come at once to Hongkong and Macao, the only places where a stolen junk can be disposed of, he would have been able to forestall the sale to the defendant. I see no reason, however, why the plaintiff should not have waited—as, in fact, he did wait—for a reasonable time to get direct tidings of the vessel from her crew. In any case it is not contended that the facts are such as would support a plea of estoppel. The plaintiff's claim then is founded upon the general rule of law that no one can transfer a better title than he himself possesses and asks for the possession of the junk, or, in default, for her full value in money.

The defence is shortly "Market Over." That is to say, defendant claims the benefit of the doctrine that where the goods are sold openly in a market in the ordinary course of business of such market, the buyer acquires a good title.

I propose to examine shortly the principles of the doctrine "Market Over." There is no doubt that in England the rules of market over apply only to a limited class of retail transactions. The law is summarized in the note to Sec. 23 of Chalmers's Sale of Goods Act, 3rd edition, as follows:—"All shops in the city of London are market over for the purposes of their own trade, but a shop in the city is not market over because the whole transaction must take place in the open market and not merely the formation of the contract. So, too, a sale of jewellery to a tradesman in his show room is not within the custom. Outside the city of London—markets with the custom of market over may exist either by grant or

prescription. But it seems that the custom does not apply to a market established by a local Act."

Now, the rules of market over are based upon the custom of England; they do not apply in Scotland, nor in the United States of America. They have been adopted in some of the States of the Australian Commonwealth, but have never apparently been recognized in New South Wales. In this Colony they have been expressly enacted, by Section 74 (1) of the Sale of Goods Ordinance, 1896. The words of the subsection are fuller than those of the corresponding section of the English Act, and, so far as material, are as follows:—"Where goods are openly sold in a shop or market in this Colony in the ordinary course of the business of such shop or market the buyer acquires a good title to the goods." Now it seems to me that the effect of the section is to extend the rules of market over in the widest sense to the whole Colony.

It cannot be maintained for example, that the word "markets" is to be construed in the limited sense of Section 71 of the Public Health and Building Ordinance. On the contrary, the word must be given a broad general sense. I prefer to suppose that the Legislature, recognizing the position of the Colony as a great trading mart, intended to give absolute security to a purchaser in good faith without notice, subject only in the case of stolen goods to the reversion to the owner of the property in the goods on conviction of the offender.

I have next to inquire—

First.—Do the provisions of the section apply to junks?

Secondly.—Was this sale a sale in open market?

On the first point, it is true, as Mr. Bowley maintains, that there is no market over for ships; but the reasons for that doctrine clearly appear in the case by which it is established—"Hooper v. Gumm, 2 Chancery Appeals 382." The case of a junk is not parallel to that of a ship, for there is no statutory provision limiting the transfer of property in junks, and I am of opinion that a junk falls within the definition of goods—"chattels personal other than things in action and money"—given in Section 2 of the Sale of Goods Ordinance.

As to the second point, I have no doubt that Shau-ki-wan is an open market for the sale of junks, and it seems clear that the junk was openly sold according to the custom of that market. I am certainly bound to find upon the evidence that the defendant bought in good faith and without notice of any defect or want of title on the part of the sellers.

I, therefore, give judgment for the defendant, who will get his costs of the action.

MARRIAGE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

HOOPER-HOPE.

Miss Shelton Hooper, daughter of Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Hongkong, of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., and Mr. J. W. Hooper, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, were wedded this afternoon at St. John's Cathedral. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. F. T. Johnson and Rev. Mr. G. Seale, Chaplain to the Forces. Lieut. R. K. Lucy, R.G.A., assisted as best man. The bride entered with her father, and wore a gown of ivory, white satin, embroidered in pearls and sleeves of pale lace. Bussels lace and a voluminous tulle veil were caught over a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a beautiful shower bouquet, and exhibited a pretty amethyst and pearl pendant, a present from the bridegroom. Her bridesmaids—Miss D. Shelton Hooper, and Miss K. Clarke—were attired in pale blue tulle dresses, with sleeves of ruche Valenciennes lace, and wore large Leghorn hats, trimmed with La France roses. Each carried bouquets of pink roses. On their wrists were gold chain bracelets, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's mother wore a dress of black and white pin spot silk, with touches of pale blue, and a toque of red roses and heliotrope. She held a bouquet of red roses tied with heliotrope ribbon.

At the conclusion of the ceremony a large reception was held at "Finglers," where about 300 guests were entertained, among them being Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard. The health of the happy couple was then drunk. Mr. and Mrs. Hooper left for Foochow to spend their honeymoon. The brides going-away dress was a cream coat and skirt, trimmed with silk braid, and she wore a goblin blue hat.

THE Deli Langkat Tobacco Company will pay an interim dividend of £1,200 per share on the year 1907, whereas in October, 1906, a 10 per cent. interim dividend was declared. The Amsterdam Deli Compagnie has declared a 40 per cent. interim dividend, against 50 per cent. in October, 1907.

HORACE RAYNER, the murderer of Mr. William Whiteley, has attempted to commit suicide in Parkhurst prison by opening an artery in his wrist with a metal disc. The prison doctors, who were quickly in attendance, sewed up the wound, after which Rayner, in a weakened condition, was removed to the infirmary ward, where, it is said, he is making satisfactory progress.

FOO FOOK, a tailor, of 17, Si Wan Ho, needs no nerve tonic to quieten his nerves, for he has plenty of them. On the 24th instant two ladies, a Mrs. Jennings and a Mrs. Newman, each gave him some clothing to alter. Foo promised to do the work in two days. Yesterday the clothing was called for, but Foo did not have them ready, so he said. The ladies became suspicious and informed the police. Detective Sergeant Easner made inquiries and discovered that the reason why the clothes were not ready was because the tailor had pawned them. Foo Fook was arrested, and at the Police Court, yesterday afternoon, he was sentenced to fifteen days' hard labour.

Telegrams.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

SHANGHAI RIOT CLAIMS.

BRITISH SUBJECTS TO BE INDEMNIFIED.

FORMER TAOTAI ORDERED TO DEFRAY ALL COSTS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 27th November, 11.25 a.m.

The Chinese Imperial Government has undertaken to pay the claims presented on behalf of British subjects as the result of the riot which took place in Shanghai, in December, 1906.

Ex-Taotai Yuan has been held responsible by the Chinese Government for the outbreak, and he is now ordered personally to defray the claims.

NORTH CHINA TROUBLES.

OUTBREAK BY REVOLUTIONISTS.

CITY OF SHENG-HSIEN OCCUPIED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 27th November, 11.25 a.m.

It is reported that Sheng-hsien, in the Province of Chekiang, has been occupied by revolutionists.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE ALLEGED DISTURBANCES IN PORTUGAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." DEAR SIR,—I am requested by His Excellency the Governor of Macao to ask you to kindly state that he has received a cablegram from the Minister at Lisbon authorizing him to say that the recent telegrams published in the local papers regarding the political conditions in Portugal are without foundation.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. G. ROMANO,
Consul-General for Portugal.Portuguese Consulate-General,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1907.

IT is now officially announced, as reported by us last week, that Comde, Laïche of the French Legation Guard, Peking, is going home, and will be succeeded by Comdt. Pernot from this garrison.—China Critic.

SUNDAY night's storm, writes the *Hankow Daily News* of the 19th inst. wrought considerable havoc on the river. Both Jardine's and Butterfield and Swire's hulks (the latter the lower one) carried away and the bund presented a sight of broken rafts yesterday morning.

Says the *Hankow Daily News* of the 19th inst.—The s.s. *Trocas* while bound for Hankow, with a cargo of bulk kerosene oil for Arnold, Kurborg and Co., ran ashore at Taugle reach, near Nanking, and it is doubtful if she can be towed off, on account of the river falling so rapidly.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred on the railway. As Mr. and Mrs. Granter, who reside at the Bankow Fluviae station, were returning home from Hankow at 11 p.m. on 18th inst., by trolley, they encountered an engine coming in the opposite direction and before the trolley could be stopped the engine dashed into it. Mrs. Granter was killed instantaneously but by a miracle Mr. Granter and the trolley coolies escaped practically unscathed. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon and was attended by the entire French community of Hankow. Much sympathy will be felt with Mrs. Granter in his sudden affliction.—*Hankow Daily News*.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS TO-DA.

English (*Delta*) 26th inst., 7 a.m.German (*York*) 3rd prox.German (*Prinzess Alice*) 3rd prox.Indian (*Kumang*) 4th prox.

The Boston S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Trimont* arrived at Manila to-day.

The Boston S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Shawmut* sailed from Kobe on 25th inst.

The E. & A. s.s. *Albatross*, from Sydney, &c., left Manila to-day, for this port.

The Ben Loe s.s. *Benary*, from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on 25th inst., for this port.

The H. A. L. s.s. *Dorinda*, left Bangkok on 25th inst., 2 p.m., and may be expected here on 2nd prox., 2 a.m.

The H. A. L. s.s. *Scandia* left Singapore on 26th inst., at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on 2nd prox., 2 a.m.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Asia* will sail from Yokohama on 28th inst., and should therefore arrive at this port on 6th prox.

The Java-China-Japan Line's s.s. *Typhoon* left Makassar for this port on 26th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 4th prox.

Telegrams.

[Kuter's.]

The Salvation Army in Java.

London, 25th November.

At the request of the Java Government the Salvation Army will take charge of the criminal, pauper, and leper populations.

A Salvationist, now in Argentine, who has contracted leprosy, will proceed to Java to work the leper class.

American Co' ton.

The New Orleans Cotton scheme will be submitted to the Congress of Cotton Growers at Memphis on the 7th January next.

Later.

Fatal Motor Accidents.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, while motoring yesterday, collided at the cross roads near Frimley, with General Sir Henry Colville.

The latter, who was motor-cycling, has succumbed to the injuries he received.

Cricket.

The M.C.C. defeated New South Wales by 406 runs.

Dirigible Balloons.

The American Board of Ordnance has allotted a sum to buy one or more dirigible balloons with wireless telephones.

THE SWATOW "REFORMER"

MOTION TO APPEAL.

In Ki Shing, the so-called Swatow "Reformer," whose fate was decided by Mr. Justice Wille the other day, is now seeking to appeal against the decision. Readers will recall that during the appeal one of the points raised on behalf of the prisoner was that he was a political offender and that being such the Court had no power to surrender him to the Chinese authorities. His Honour, however, found that the prisoner was implicated in an armed robbery committed on the 17th April in the Hayun village, in the Yau Ping district—an which incident he was being sought after by the Chinese Government—and decreed that he should be surrendered.

This morning, at the Supreme Court, before the Full Court, comprising their Honours Mr. A. G. Wise (Chief Justice) and Mr. H. J. Gompertz (Puisne Judge), Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., who appeared in behalf of the prisoner, applied for leave to appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Wille. His motion did not state any grounds for the appeal. It was not usual, he stated, but he mentioned that the grounds on which he asked for the appeal were the same as those he made before. He wanted the Court to fix a particular day to hear the appeal. Mr. Justice Wille said that could not be done until the return of Sir Francis Pigott, and adjourned the application *sine die*.

GARRISON FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

FIXTURES FOR WEEK COMMENCING DEC. 2.

Monday, 2nd Dec., "H" Co. 3rd Middx. v. No. 18 Co. R.G.A., Corpl. Griffiths, A.D.C., referee.

Tuesday, 3rd, Allotted to R.G.A. Inter-Company Challenge Cup, (o 87 v. No. 88 Co. Wednesday, 4th, "P" Co. 3rd Middx. v. No. 87 Co. R.G.A., Staff Sergeant, R.E., referee.

Thursday 5th, No. 25 Co. R.E. v. "A" Co. 3rd Middx., Corpl. Le Grove, A.O.C., referee.

Friday, 6th, Departmental v. No. 87 Co. R.G.A., Q.M.S. English, 3rd Middx., referee.

Saturday, 7th, "H" Co. 3rd Middx. v. No. 25 Co. R.E., Q.M.S. Thorp R.G.A., referee.

Kick-off 4 p.m. sharp.

RESULTS LAST WEEK.

"G" Co. 3rd Middx. o "P" Co. 3rd Middx. 1
No. 83 Co. R.G.A. 3 "A" Co. 3rd Middx. 4
No. 25 Co. R.E. o No. 40 Co. R.E. 3

LEAGUE TABLE TO 23RD INST.

	W	L	P	For	Against
"G" Co. 3rd Middlesex	8	6	1	20	41
"P" Co. 3rd Middlesex	7	6	1	27	12
"A" Co. 3rd Middlesex	5	5	1	18	10
No. 40 Co. P.E.	6	3	1	30	15
No. 88 Co. R.G.A.	7	3	4	10	6
No. 87 Co. P.G.A.	6	2	4	12	16
Departmental	6	2	4	8	14
"H" Co. 3rd Middlesex	4	1	3	6	11
No. 83 Co. R.G.A.	7	1	6	9	27
No. 25 Co. R.E.	4	4	2	16	2

LOVERS of the game of chance are undoubtedly having an uneasy time lately. Two more gambling raids were put through in the Central district last night, and a capture of forty-five men was effected. Twenty-six of these came from the New Western Market and the rest from 25, Gage Street. The first gang was fined \$1 each at the Police Court, this forenoon, while the two ringleaders of the second each paid \$15 and the remainder \$3 apiece.

MAJOR I. M. Willoughby, and Lancers (Gardner's Horse), who has just taken up the duties of D.A.A.G. in North China, originally entered the Northumberland Fusiliers in 1884, and shortly afterwards transferred to the Indian Army in which he attained his present rank in February, 1902. He is no stranger to the Flowery Land, having served as a special service officer in the Boxer Campaign, 1900 (mentioned in despatches and medals), and previous to that he served in the China-Lushai Expedition, 1889-90 (medal with clasp).

SHANGHAI EDITOR'S TROUBLES.

WHAT IS A PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION?

The *Shanghai Times*, of 23rd inst., says:—There was not an empty seat in the American Court yesterday morning when the trial of Hy. Demenil, who is charged with manslaughter of a Tibetan at Laku, Yunnan, on the 30th May last, again came on for hearing. The subpoenaing of Mr. R. D. Neish, editor of the *Shanghai Mercury*, to give evidence as to the authenticity of the article, "A West China Adventure," that appeared in the *Mercury* on the 18th ult. and the refusal of this witness when he appeared in the Court on Wednesday to answer several of the questions put him by the Court, and his being ordered subsequently by the British Supreme Court to take the stand again at the American Court and testify fully and without reserve, had created extraordinary interest in the trial which has been anything but dull from the start.

The first witness called was John Dunt Clark, editor-in-chief, and Managing Director of the *Shanghai Mercury* Co., Ltd., who gave evidence to the same effect as that given by him in the British Supreme Court on Thursday—that he had made inquiries as to the "copy" of the article describing Demenil's adventures, and found that it had been removed from the other "copy," and that he had come to the conclusion it had been stolen, as he had authorized no one to remove the copy.

Mr. Neish was then examined by Mr. Bassett. R. D. Neish, sworn, said that in his evidence on Wednesday he stated that he was editor of the *Mercury* and that he had handled the article purporting to be an interview with H. M. Demenil respecting his experiences in Western China. Mr. Demenil went to the office about 2 o'clock with Mr. Pillow, and entered into the general conversation that took place, but not to any extent.

What did they state to be their purpose in appearing in your office?—As far as I recollect Mr. Pillow wanted a correct statement made in the *Mercury* and other papers that he was not acting as special constable.

Witness understood he came for that purpose. The notes were probably handed to witness by Mr. Pillow; witness was not certain. Witness did not remember that Mr. Demenil said anything. The notes formed a fairly complete story, and witness, of course, understood that it was Demenil's, but did not inquire.

Did Mr. Demenil show a willingness that these notes should be published by his story?—I cannot recollect that he made any objection, but I cannot say whether he was willing or not.

Well, if you regard such a communication as confidential don't you know with whom the conversation took place when the communication was handed over?—I considered the notes as confidential.

And whose confidence did you consider you would be violating by turning them over?—V. R. Demenil's.

Then you were given these notes and were given to understand by Mr. Demenil that they were his notes and a proper story of the event?—Mr. Demenil did not deny it.

Did he show in any way that he considered them as true and proper?—I cannot recollect. I don't think there was anything said about it. I am quite certain there was nothing said about it.

Why did you consider it as confidential then?—I consider everything live this as confidential.

Mr. Neish, you remember the time I called on you in your office and asked you about the circumstances connected with this publication?—Yes.

Have you, since I interviewed you, seen the notes which were delivered to you that day?—I have never seen them since they passed to the printer.

Have you given any order respecting such notes?—No.

Have you made any suggestion to anyone in the office or talked to anybody outside the office about these notes?—No, except Mr. Fleming who called to see me.

What did Mr. Fleming say to you?—He wanted the notes too.

Is it not a fact that while I was in the office you were requested by somebody on behalf of Mr. Demenil not to permit me to see the notes or to surrender them to me?

Mr. Fleming—I object to that on the ground that a request of that kind is not evidence in this case—it is entirely hearsay, immaterial, irrelevant and improper.—Objection overruled.

Mr. Fleming—I note an exception.

Witness—Now that you mentioned this I think a telephone message was communicated to me.

His Honour—What was it?

Witness—I think that Mr. Fleming intended to call on me.

Mr. Bassett—Did that message tell you not to let me see the notes or have anything to do with them until Mr. Fleming came?—I think it merely said that he wanted to see me in reference to the notes.

Well, why did you inform me that they objected to you giving them over?—Who?

Mr. Demenil's Attorney—I cannot recollect what I said to him at that time, but I don't know that I said that. I am not sure that I did. Now, did you read these notes?—Yes.

Did you read them in presence of the accused and Mr. Pillow?—No.

After the type was set up was a copy or a proof sent to the accused?—No, not that I am aware of any way.

The conversation was about the treatment Mr. Demenil had received. Demenil complained that he had been badly treated by the Chinese and others. Witness did not recollect that he said he had killed a Tibetan.

Why is it, Mr. Neish, you can recollect everything which is favourable to the accused when you can recollect nothing which is unfavourable?

Mr. Fleming—I object to that question as unparliamentary.—Objection over-ruled.

Witness—I don't think he said to me that he had killed a man. I feel certain he didn't. By His Honour—I think he did not say anything about it.

By Mr. Bassett—There was no necessity for Demenil to mention that he had killed a man; witness had his story, which he understood to be the whole story.

Who told you it was the whole story?—I think Mr. Pillow.

Don't you know?—I think Mr. Pillow.

Well, do you know that Mr. Pillow told you?—I don't know.

Do you know that accused didn't tell you?—No.

Do you know that the accused did tell you?—No.

Mr. Bassett—That is all.

His Honour then took up the examination.

Witness said that at the last hearing at first he declined to answer questions, but subsequently he did answer them. The British Court had given him instructions to testify and answer questions that were put to him and not to obstruct the administration of justice.

At His Honour's request, witness then told in detail what transpired when the notes were taken to the *Mercury* office.

"I think," witness said, when I arrived there at 2 o'clock there were two gentlemen waiting for me. One was introduced to me as Mr. Demenil. The other gentleman, I suppose he told me he was Mr. Pillow, said that he wanted to say that he was not a special constable and that Mr. Demenil was not in custody; that he came entirely voluntarily to Shanghai.

Witness did not know who handed the notes to him, but glanced through them and he thought he might possibly be able to recognise the handwriting. The writing in the diary (produced) was some like similar to the writing of the notes. Witness understood the story was written by Demenil, but Demenil said very little at the time; what he did talk about was his treatment by the American Consul at Chungking. Witness gathered that he did not wish all the notes published, only the part referring to his treatment. All the notes were published. It was all part of the same manuscript, a complete story of the episode. Mr. Pillow came back to the office to get a correction made to the effect that he was not acting as special constable.

Mr. Bassett—Can you state, Mr. Neish, that these notes were given to you and they only wanted you to publish that part?

Mr. Fleming—I object to that, "they" is too indefinite. Who told him?—Objection sustained.

Mr. Bassett—Were you given to understand by either of the parties when these notes were given to you that you could publish that part of the story which related to his treatment, but the other part they didn't want you to publish?

His Honour—He has testified to that; that there was no intention to have the whole story published, but they were specially anxious to have that part about the bad treatment.

His Honour—And they came there for the purpose of having the whole document printed?

Mr. Fleming again objected.

The Judge—The witness is here to testify. If at the end of the whole course of the examination, Mr. Fleming, you may object then, you may save your objections till the end. All this testimony will go into the Court record and will be considered by the Court and you are consuming time by these objections. The Court will allow you to introduce such objections afterwards that will safeguard the rights of the accused.

Mr. Fleming—Under the rules of procedure I am entitled to protect my client by making my objection during the course of the evidence.

His Honour said there were no rules in this Court to that effect.

Mr. Fleming—With that understanding I will leave my objections till the end.

Mr. Bassett—Mr. Neish, did you on the same day that you published this story of Mr. Demenil publish a statement showing that Mr. Pillow was not a special constable?—I think there was something to that effect.

At the request of His Honour, a copy of the *Central Empire*, containing the "interview" was produced.

His Honour—It appears from your notes that you testified the other day that you wrote that Demenil did admit that he killed a man but that it was by accident. The shooting of the soldier, he says, was entirely an accident, and after once being arrested he denies ever having attempted to escape. His own story of his adventure from beginning to end, told to a representative of this paper immediately on his arrival in Shanghai, is as follows:—

You testified the other day that you handled this piece of news.

Witness—I testified that I was responsible for it.

I ask you did you write it yourself?—I did not.

Who did?—I don't think I am called upon to tell what is done by members of the staff.

If you don't care to answer it we can have the members of the staff.—That statement was taken out of the body of the story.

This statement is taken by a newspaper reporter. Who took it was taken by my instructions.

Whom did you instruct to write it?—I gave the information to one of the staff.

Do you remember which one of the staff?—Mr. Hammond.

Did you tell him what was in this?—Yes.

You said that "Demenil alleges that he is totally innocent, and he is confident of the charge against him being dismissed when all the circumstances are brought to light. The shooting of the soldier, he says, was entirely an accident." Did Mr. Demenil tell you that?

—It was certainly stated in the conversation.

You state that Mr. Demenil says that?—Yes.

What do you have to state about that?—I am not certain, but I think probably he did.

Mr. Neish, aren't you morally certain that he did?—I am not prepared to state for certain.

Well, why did you put it in?—That is part of preparing the manuscript for the press.

[Continued on page 6.]

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

WEST RIVER PATROL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th November.

The West River policing agitation has assumed a distinctly new feature. Yesterday a telegram was sent to Peking by the female students of Canton. The despatch was the outcome of a meeting held at the Kuan Yuk Ladies College in the western suburb. There were present some three hundred ladies and girl students. At this meeting several ladies and school instructors made speeches on the question and the majority expressed the sentiment that the female section of the community must devote all their power to have the control of the patrol service restored to China, even if there should be a great deal of difficulty.

ANOTHER JUNK PIRATED.

Two days ago, a junk, fully loaded with a cargo of goods coming to Fatsan from the city of Weichow, was pirated whilst passing near the district of Ho Yuen. As the pirates presented themselves in large numbers, the crew of the junk did not offer any resistance, and the marauders made off with a large quantity of booty valued at over \$4,000. The owners of the junk have reported the case to the authorities.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Canton-Hankow Railway (Hunan and Hupeh sections) has forwarded a telegram to the Canton office stating that foreign railway engineers have now been engaged by that Company and that work on the construction of the railroads in that province is about to be commenced, but they have not yet collected sufficient capital to meet the expenditure required for the undertaking. In the telegram the Company requested the Canton Company to effect a loan of from two to three million dollars in order to enable them to carry out the work. The telegram, furthermore, stated that, if the request be favourably complied with, its representative here, "Ansin Siu," will make the necessary arrangements for the loan. On receipt of the above telegram the directors of the Company held a meeting yesterday, and arrived at the conclusion that, as the second call of subscription has not yet been collected, there is no money available at present to be loaned to the northern Company, and have therefore wired to that Company in the negative.

EX-VICERLY SHUM.

A Shanghai telegram states that H.E. Shum Chun-hsuen is at present being attended by a foreign doctor and is favourably progressing in health.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The collection of likin dues by the Lappa Customs for the period from the 9th to the 16th moon is Taels 6,300.95.

CANTON RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

Owing to the untimely death, some two months ago, of Mr. Lau Ching-ting, the managing director of the Canton River Iron Bridge Company, of which he was the promoter with sufficient capital to carry out the work and work on the construction of the bridge was about to be commenced, the company is to go into liquidation. This step was resolved upon at a meeting held yesterday at the company's office at Honan, when all the principal shareholders were present. It was agreed that the company be dissolved and that the capital be returned to the shareholders.

TELEGRAPH STUDENTS.

Yesterday, Tsoi Liang Lan-fun proceeded to the Canton Wireless Telegraphy School to examine the wireless telegraph students.

COMPENSATION TO LABOURERS.

The Canton General Chamber of Commerce has issued a notification containing the names of the labourers whose relatives are entitled to compensation from the Dutch Government which, by their representative at Hongkong, had handed over to the authorities here, for distribution, a sum of money not long ago.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	2.04
Do. demand	2.01
Do. 4 months' sight	2.01 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	1.54
Do. demand	1.54
Do. 4 months' sight	1.54
America—Bank T.T.	49
Germany—Bank T.T.	49
India T.T.	152
Do. demand	153
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	148
Singapore T.T.	148 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	98
Yokohama—Bank T.T.	101 1/2

Buying.

1 months' sight L/C.	2.04
3 months' sight L/C.	2.01 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	1.50 1/2
4 months' sight do.	1.51
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	2.14
4 months' sight France	2.61
6 months' sight do.	2.63 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	2.14
100 Silver	16 11/16
Bank of England rate	7 1/2
Bank of France	31 1/2
Foreign	0.82

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quota is as follows:—

Maiwa New	810/80
Old	809/0
Older	809/0
Oldest	1,000
Per chest	
Patna New	861
Old	870
Patna New	841
Old	841
Patna (Paper)	841

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 5th December, 1907, at 12 o'clock (noon), at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street, The British Steamship "WING HANG" (gross Tonnage 4436) as she now lies off Mong Pok with all her Machinery, Gear and Appurtenances, Coal, Anchors, Cables, &c.

ONE LOT.

The steamer to be at Purchaser's Risk on all of hammer when one third of the purchase money must be paid, the balance of the purchase money to be paid within a week after date of sale.

For further particulars, apply to—

GEORGE P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, or Messrs. EWENS and PARSON, Solicitors of Vendor, Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. [1032]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR," Capt. W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 3rd prox., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. [1034]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 29th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., L.D., General Managers, Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. [1035]

Sole Agents for HUMBER CYCLES.

TYPEWRITERS

FOR

HIRE, REPAIR & SALE.

TO CLEAR AT VERY MODERATE PRICE.

REMINGTON,

HAMMOND,

B. V. LOCK.

NEW CENTURY & SUN TYPEWRITERS.

MOTOR LAUNCHES and BOATS

FOR HIRE AT BLAKE PIER,

DAY AND NIGHT PER HOUR\$2

New Bicycles for Hire.

NEW CYCLES FROM \$65 EACH.

REPAIR TO MOTOR BOATS, CARS, and CYCLES UNDERTAKEN.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

No. 11, D'AGUIAR ST. and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. [1467]

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

9th July, 1957.

